

# THE SANJUAN TIMES.

FARMINGTON, NEW MEXICO.

The use of mail cars on the cable road has begun in New York.

We are never made better by our giving until we give enough.

Some men are born rich, some achieve richness and some marry American heiresses at the expense of very little effort.

There may be a change in public opinion about the brutality of prize-fighting after the Thanksgiving day football games.

A train on the Chicago and West Michigan railway was stalled by a sandstorm one day last week. That's the road that's got the sand.

As near as can be made out at this distance Lord Dunsen is dissatisfied with Mr. Iselin because he offered him another chance to be defeated.

If the bloomer girl had lived in St. Paul's day there would have been some uncomplimentary remarks about her in the First Epistle to the Corinthians.

Whether or not there is anything in physiognomy, there is no doubt that some men's characteristics are betrayed by their faces. For example, if a man has a bottle nose you may know he is fond of liquor.

Chicago has 11,000 children too many for her schools and twenty new buildings have been erected during the past year. This gives one an idea how Chicago is getting there. The number of pupils enrolled this year exceeds 175,000.

The Olympian games are to be revived at Athens in Greece, next April, and it is time for the winners of the American events in athletics this year to put themselves in communication with the director of the games. The American universities ought to be well represented. In addition to taking part in the games they can brush up their Greek in conversation and reading the daily papers.

One thing may frankly and truthfully be said—in no part of this country today is the old-fashioned American Sunday—a day of cessation from secular labor, respectful quiet, and worship for all who are inclined—so generally observed as in the south. This fact is noted with extreme gratification by northern visitors, already unhappily familiar with current practices throughout this section and the west particularly.

A young man shot a young woman because she would not love him any more. It seems that some people will never learn that what may appear very romantic when enacted on the stage with subdued lights, soft music and blank cartridges is nothing more than the silliest sort of foolishness in everyday life. If our young people would be a little more careful about their diet they would not be so liable to lose the little brains with which they were endowed.

A Pittsburg dispatch says the boom in structural iron is so great the manufacturers are unable to supply the demands. For two months the Carnegie structural mills have been running to the limit. The company put a time limit on the delivery of contracts for all kinds of material for structural work. It was announced two weeks ago that no orders for material to be delivered within sixty days would be accepted. This week the limit has been raised, and orders for delivery under three months are refused. The same conditions apply to other large structural mills. It is estimated that the Carnegie Company has contracts on hand at present aggregating almost 1,000,000 tons of structural material. The limit of production for the remainder of the year will not go much beyond 100,000 tons, and the contracts on hand will run well into 1896.

The International Co-operative Congress at London was attended by delegates from Italy, from the people's banks of Belgium, the French Agricultural Syndicates, from British Co-operative Stores, and from similar and other co-operative organizations in the United States, Germany, Switzerland, Denmark, the Netherlands, Austria-Hungary, Roumania, Russia, Serbia and Australia, the primary purpose being to ascertain how far the co-operative principle had been or was capable of being applied to industrial enterprise in their respective countries. The discussion on the co-operative store movement, particularly in the United Kingdom, seemed to evoke great enthusiasm, most satisfactory results at co-operation having apparently been achieved in that direction. Less praise had evidently resulted from efforts at co-operative production, so far as shown in papers read and addresses made.

## NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

Twenty-Second Annual Convention Opens at Baltimore.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 20.—The twenty-second annual convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance union began here to-day. The morning prayer meeting was led by Miss Elizabeth W. Greenwood, national evangelistic superintendent. The delegates to the convention took seats by states in Music hall. The stage was festooned with evergreen and the national flag is everywhere displayed.

At 10 o'clock Miss Frances E. Willard called the convention to order. Mrs. Monroe, of the Ohio W. C. T. U., offered a prayer.

Miss Willard in her annual address reviewed the progress of temperance in every direction and lauded the constantly increasing participation of women in affairs of the world. She dwelt upon the proposed union of reform forces to work for direct legislation, state or national control of monopolies, the election of president and vice-president and United States senators by direct votes of the people, equal suffrage for women and men, no land tenure without use and occupation, prohibition of the liquor traffic, the issuing of all money by the government only and free silver coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1. She declared that labor movements were the natural allies of the temperance cause, and lauded the unions and federations. She decried the revival of Napoleon worship, Social purity movements were praised in strong terms and an equal standard for the sexes called for.

Miss Willard urged determined action by women for the elevation of the stage, literature and of art and the establishment of places where young women and men could meet for harmless amusement. Of the public amusements she said: "It is my deliberate conviction that until women are associated with men in the supervision of public amusements there is practically no hope of utilizing this mighty force for the purification and uplifting of humanity."

Miss Willard holds to the idea she has advocated so long, that the Prohibition party should change its name to Home Protection party. She says that the use of the word Prohibition as the name of the party has given an excuse to the pulpits of the land to cease from advocating the principles of prohibition. The boys' brigades are spoken of with great regret as fostering the military spirit. It was stated that the membership showed a gain, notwithstanding the hard times, Pennsylvania being the banner state in this regard.

The annual report of the treasurer, Mrs. Helen M. Barker, of Illinois, showed an increase in membership over last year, although the present fiscal year only covered eleven months, against thirteen months included in last year's report. Pennsylvania is the banner state, showing a gain of 2,000. New York over 1,000, while Iowa, Ohio, Oregon, Southern California, Indiana, District of Columbia, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia and West Virginia all show a gain over last year.

The total receipts of this year are \$23,035.96; total expenditures, \$18,653.47; leaving a balance in the treasury after all bills are paid of \$4,372.50. Received for dues, \$14,575.20.

## GREAT BRITAIN'S CLAIM.

Venezuela said to be preparing to Resist Encroachments.

New York, Oct. 19.—That the Venezuelan question is approaching an acute stage with possibilities of resistance by the South American government to British aggression was signified by disclosures made in New York to-day on the best of authority. The government of Venezuela has provided itself with modern armament and among other supplies has ordered ten improved Maxim guns from the British firm which manufactures them. The order was not placed through any firm, and the English house, it is supposed, does not know the destination of the guns. At the same time the syndicate of United States capitalists which has secured concessions on the Venezuelan gold land claimed by Great Britain, is preparing to send a large force of prospectors, miners and workmen into the field. Wm. N. Safford, counsel for the Orinoco company, the American syndicate, made plain to-day the position assumed by the Orinoco company.

"The company," said he, "proposes to work its concessions without delay. It will send prospectors along the line of the Imataca Mountains, whose foot hills are supposed to be rich with gold. That territory is, of course, in the company's concessions and has always been marked so on the map. But now that there is a prospect of gold there Great Britain claims it. Arrangements are being made to send our men there to develop the company's concessions—without any intent to start a controversy—but to assert the company's rights. Besides the mines there are other properties in the concessions awaiting development."

## Insuring Consumptives.

Cincinnati, Oct. 21.—(Special).—Reports say that a leading life insurance company is accepting risks to the amount of \$300,000 on lives of consumptives taking the Amieck Chemical Treatment for lung disease. The Amieck Chemical company, of Cincinnati, is actually paying the premiums on this insurance and presenting policies to their patients. This company claims to have the most complete statistics on consumption in the world, and that these risks are good, providing the patients take a course of the Amieck treatment.

## AMERICAN TURQUOISES.

One Gem Which Ages Ago Was Mined by the Aztecs.

Although the United States cannot claim to be considered one of the great gem-producing countries of the world, almost every known variety of precious stone has been found within its limits. Few gems, however, are common enough to be of decided commercial importance and systematic mining is rarely carried on. The only exception to this is afforded by the turquoise. The last edition to the "Mineral Resources of the United States," gives the value of the rough gems of all kinds produced here during 1893, as amounting to \$264,041—of which \$143,136 goes to the credit of the turquoise mines.

Almost all of the American turquoise come from Santa Fe County, New Mexico, or Mohave county, Arizona.

As in Persia, the turquoise, both in New Mexico and Arizona, occurs in veins permeating volcanic rocks, a yellowish brown trachyte being the commonest matrix. The Pueblo Indians find them an easy way of making money, as they can be obtained with little trouble, and, after being subjected to rough grinding, can be readily sold to travelers. Formerly, when the Indian was more unsophisticated, choice stones could be obtained from them at the outlay of a few cents, but of late years the sellers have begun to realize the value of their goods, and now few real bargains can be secured.

The ancient inhabitants of Mexico mined the turquoise extensively, and the invading Spaniards found it largely used to incrust human skulls, and also to inlay mosaics and to decorate obsidian ornaments. Traces of the old mines can be found to this day, and rubbish heaps are common in the turquoise district. In the Arizona mines they tell how, on a tunnel being run through a turquoise deposit, the miners came across the remains of a more ancient tunnel, its top and sides rent and caved in as if by an earthquake, while in a small space, three or four feet each way, was the skeleton of the unfortunate Aztec, who had been imprisoned there by the falling in of the roof. In one hand the skeleton still clutched the handle of his old mine hammer, and at his side was a leather bag containing, as the discoverers found, several choice stones. It only shows that in the old days men would take as big risks in search of treasure as they will now.

Another tale of turquoise drifts up from Yucatan. It tells of an idol in an ancient temple around whose neck, arms and ankles are hung strings of magnificent turquoise, while each of its eyes is a single large stone. The narrator, a Mexican miner, claimed that these eye stones were about three inches in their largest diameter. There is something in this story irresistibly suggestive of Rider Haggard's idols.

## VAGARIES OF SMOKERS.

Queer Tastes and Ends of Men Who Know What They Want.

"It's a queer fact," said a Broadway cigar-dealer to a New York World reporter, "how tastes differ in the matter of smoking materials. I really believe no smoker enjoys trying a new brand of tobacco and that solid contentment is only secured when the smoker has become thoroughly used to some particular brand."

"One of my customers, a wealthy man, who buys a large quantity of high-grade cigars, always smokes stogies himself and carries a supply in his pocket for emergency. I have seen him when treated to a genuine perfecto slyly slip it into his pocket and light one of his stogies. Another man, who can only afford a small sum for his tobacco, smokes but one cigar a day, and that a choice one. He declares that no other kind will satisfy him, and that one good smoke after dinner is worth six cheap cigars spread over the day. "Some cigarette smokers, who can afford to buy the best, always ask for a particular brand of five-cent variety, and will take no others. One customer insists that I send to Texas for a special five-cent cigar that is made in Fort Worth. He has tried about everything in my stock, but can't find anything that pleases him. He lived for several months in Texas and got no used to the particular flavoring used in that cigar that he is almost as bad as a morphine fiend when the supply has given out. Of course there is a great variety of tobacco grown and this gives much choice for individual tastes, but the fact remains that a smoker will see so great a difference between differently shaped cigars made from the same leaf that one is delightful and the other distasteful to him. Some men want a box of cigarettes and ten minutes' talk for five cents. We have men who squeeze and pinch every cigar in the case before selecting a "two-fer" and then the women—but it would take too long to tell you how they buy cigarettes. Women are far worse than men in the variety of their smoking vagaries."

A Connecticut man is about to begin a lawsuit against a young man of his own far telling him a fog that was deaf in both ears.

## W. R. BOWMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW

Practices in all State, Territorial and Federal Courts.

Farmington, - - New Mexico.

V. R. N. GREAVES, Attorney at Law, Farmington, New Mexico.

## DR. A. ROSENTHAL, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Farmington, - - New Mexico.

## L. L. HENRY, ATTORNEY.

Aztec, - - New Mexico.

## H. B. HAWKINS, COUNTY SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER.

Mapping and platting of all kinds promptly done.

Farmington, - - New Mexico.

## The Commercial Hotel.

T. F. Burgess, Proprietor Durango. - Colorado

EVERYTHING FIRST-CLASS.

## O. PHELPS, BOOT & SHOE MAKER.

First class work done. . . . Leave orders at P. O. at Farmington.

## The GRAND LIVERY STABLE.

F. B. ALLEN, Proprietor. Farmington, - New Mexico.

Good Rigs and Saddle Horses constantly on hand. Feed and Sale Stable and Corral in connection.

## SAM J. HOOD, Manufacturer of and Dealer in Rough and Dressed Lumber. Shingles, Lath and Fruit Box material.

Mills and yard nine miles East of Durango. P. O. address, box 120, Durango, - - - - - Colo.

## The First National Bank of Durango.

Established 1881. Paid in capital - \$87,000.00 Surplus fund - 16,000.00 OFFICERS: A. P. Camp, President; John L. McNeil, V. P.; Wm. P. Valle, Cashier.

For first class work

— GO TO —

## B. GLASER, IMPORTING TAILOR

He employs none but first class tailors to do his work.

Mail orders promptly attended to. . . . BOX 553. Durango, Colo.

## THE DURANGO Cornice and Sheet Metal Works

C. F. ARMSTRONG, Prop.

Galvanized Iron AND Copper Cornices. Patent Iron Skylights. Tin Roofing. Mail orders solicited.

3d door below Strater hotel, DURANGO, - - - - - COLO.

## Santa Fe Route.

— THE —

## SHORT LINE TO CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS AND KANSAS C'Y

Through Pullman Sleepers Without Change.

See that your tickets read via this line. Agents of the company will furnish time tables on application.

G. T. NICHOLSON, G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kansas.

E. COPLAND, General Agent, El Paso, Texas.

## Atlantic & Pacific R. R.

(Western Division) CONNECTIONS.

ALBUQUERQUE—A. T. & A. P. R. R. for all points east and south. ASH FORD—Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix railway for points in central and southern Arizona.

BLAKE—Nevada Southern railway for Manvel and connection with stage lines for Vanderbilt and mining districts north. BARSTOW—Southern California railway for Los Angeles, San Diego and other California points.

MOJAVE—Southern Pacific Company for San Francisco, Sacramento and other Northern Californian points.

## Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars.

Sleeping car passengers between San Francisco, Los Angeles or San Diego and Chicago do not have to change cars.

## The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad.

The Great Middle Route across the American Continent in connection with the railways of the

"Santa Fe Route." Liberal Management. Superior Facilities. Picturesque Scenery. Excellent Accommodation.

The Grand Canon of the Colorado, the most sublime of nature's work on the earth, indescribable, can easily be reached via Flagstaff, Williams or Beach Springs, on this road. To the Natural Bridge of Arizona and Montezuma's Well you can journey most directly by this line. Observe the ancient Indian civilization of Laguna, or of Acoma, "The City of the Sky." Visit the petrified forest near Carrizo. See and marvel at the Frank of Canon Diablo. Take a hunting trip in the magnificent pine forests of the San Francisco mountains. Find interest in the ruins of the prehistoric Cave and Cliff Dwellers. View the longest cantilever bridge in America across the Colorado river. J. J. BYRNE, C. H. SPEERS, General Pass. Agt., Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt., Los Angeles, Cal. San Francisco, Cal. H. S. VAN SLYCK, Gen'l Agt., Albuquerque, N. M.